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TWELFTH ANNUAL LIST.

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MAY 16 1918

DESCRIPTIVE

Wholesale : Price : List

—OF—

EVERGREENS,



Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.

—FOR SALE BY—

UECKE BROS.,

SEYMOUR,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY,

WISCONSIN.

APPLETON POST PRINT.

EVERGREENS.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 10,000
ARBOR VITE—American, Seedlings.				
4 to 8 inches (100,000, \$ 70)		\$ 0 25	\$ 1 50	\$ 9 00
6 to 12 inches (100,000, \$125)		30	2 00	15 00
12 to 18 inches.....		50	4 00	30 00
12 to 18 inches, extra stocky.....	\$ 0 15	1 00	8 00	70 00
18 to 24 inches.....	15	1 00	8 00	70 00
18 to 24 inches, extra stocky.....	30	2 00	16 00	
2 to 3 feet, extra stocky.....	1 00	6 00	50 00	
3 to 5 feet, extra stocky.....	3 00	20 00		
ARBOR VITE—American, Transplanted.				
8 to 12 inches, fine.....	40	2 50		
12 to 15 inches, fine.....	50	3 00		
15 to 20 inches.....	60	4 00	27 00	
20 to 24 inches.....	80	6 00	35 00	
24 to 36 inches.....	1 25	10 00		
FIR—Balsam.				
12 to 18 inches.....	25	1 50	12 00	90 00
12 to 18 inches, extra stocky.....	40	2 50	18 00	
18 to 24 inches.....	40	2 50	20 00	
18 to 24 inches, extra stocky.....	75	5 00	35 00	
2 to 3 feet, extra stocky.....	1 50	10 00	75 00	
3 to 5 feet, extra stocky.....	3 00	20 00		
5 to 7 feet, extra stocky.....	5 00	35 00		
PINE—Austrian.				
4 to 8 inches, transplanted.....	25	1 50		
15 to 20 inches, transplanted.....	75	5 00		
20 to 30 inches, transplanted.....	1 00	8 00		
PINE—Norway.				
5 to 12 inches.....		1 00	7 50	50 00
12 to 18 inches.....	25	1 50	10 00	75 00
18 to 24 inches.....	40	2 50	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	6 00	40 00	
PINE—Scotch.				
4 to 8 inches, transplanted.....	25	1 50	12 00	
12 to 18 inches, transplanted.....	60	4 00		
2 to 3 feet, transplanted.....	2 00	15 00		
PINE—White.				
4 to 8 inches (100,000, \$100)		50	2 50	18 00
6 to 12 inches (100,000, \$200)		75	4 00	30 00
12 to 18 inches.....		1 00	8 00	60 00
18 to 24 inches.....	25	1 75	12 00	75 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 00	20 00	100 00
SPRUCE—American.				
6 to 12 inches (100,000, \$300)		1 00	7 00	50 00
12 to 18 inches.....		2 00	14 00	90 00
18 to 24 inches, extra stocky.....	75	5 00	30 00	
2 to 3 feet, extra stocky.....	1 00	7 50	50 00	
3 to 5 feet, extra stocky.....	2 00	15 00		
5 to 7 feet, extra stocky.....	6 00	40 00		
SPRUCE—Hemlock.				
4 to 8 inches (100,000, \$100)		40	2 00	15 00
6 to 12 inches (100,000, \$150)		60	3 00	20 00
12 to 18 inches.....		75	5 00	40 00
12 to 18 inches, extra stocky.....	20	1 25	8 00	50 00
18 to 24 inches.....	20	1 25	8 00	50 00
18 to 24 inches, extra stocky.....	30	2 00	15 00	
2 to 3 feet, extra stocky.....	60	4 00	30 00	
3 to 5 feet, extra stocky.....	2 00	13 00	100 00	
5 to 7 feet, extra stocky.....	4 50	30 00		
SPRUCE—Norway.				
6 to 9 inches, 1 year, transplanted.....	15	1 00	7 50	60 00
9 to 12 inches, 1 year, transplanted.....	25	1 50	11 00	90 00
12 to 15 inches, transplanted.....	50	3 50		
18 to 22 inches, transplanted.....	70	4 00	35 00	
2 feet, transplanted.....	90	6 00		

DECIDUOUS TREES.

	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 10,000
ASH—Black.			
15 to 24 inches.....	\$ 1 50	\$ 8 00	\$ 60 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 25	15 00	125 00
3 to 5 feet.....	4 00	25 00	
BASSWOOD—Linden, Lynn.			
5 to 12 inches.....	1 50	10 00	75 00
12 to 24 inches.....	3 00	20 00	
BEECH—Amer.			
4 to 8 inches.....	25	1 50	10 00
8 to 15 inches.....	50	3 50	25 00
15 to 24 inches.....	1 00	5 00	40 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	10 00	75 00
3 to 5 feet.....	3 50	15 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	7 00	50 00	
BIRCH—White or Canoe.			
8 to 15 inches.....	50	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	15 00	
3 to 5 feet.....	3 00	20 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	6 00	40 00	
COTTONWOOD—Yellow.			
12 to 24 inches (100,000, \$85).....	25	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	5 00	35 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 50	10 00	70 00
ELM—White.			
3 to 4 inches.....	25	1 00	7 50
4 to 8 inches.....	30	1 50	10 00
3 to 5 feet.....	5 00	40 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	8 00	60 00	
IRONWOOD.			
3 to 5 feet.....	4 00	25 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	6 00		
LARCH—American.			
3 to 5 feet.....	2 50	15 00	100 00
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	5 00	30 00	
MAPLE—Soft, Silver.			
4 to 8 inches.....	25	1 50	10 00
8 to 15 inches.....	50	2 00	15 00
15 to 24 inches.....	1 00	5 00	
3 to 5 feet.....	5 00	40 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	8 00	60 00	
MAPLE—Sugar.			
4 to 8 inches.....	25	1 50	10 00
6 to 12 inches.....	40	2 00	15 00
12 to 18 inches.....	75	4 00	30 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	6 00	45 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	10 00	70 00
3 to 5 feet.....	3 50	25 00	
5 to 7 feet, trimmed.....	7 00	50 00	
WILLOW—Common.			
4 to 8 inches.....	25	1 00	7 50
8 to 15 inches.....	30	1 50	10 00
15 to 24 inches.....	50	3 00	20 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Cranberry, high bush, each 50c; per 10 \$2.50.....	20 00		
Cranberry, swamp vines.....	50	4 00	30 00
Lombardy Poplar Cuttings.....		2 00	15 00
Balm of Gilead Cuttings.....		2 00	15 00
Basket Willow Cuttings.....		2 00	15 00

Catalpa Speciosa, Seed, per lb., 50 cts.

Russian Mulberry Seed, per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$3.00.

PACKING MOSS.

We have Spagnun, or Packing Moss, put up in bales of about 5 bbls. each, covered with burlaps. It is well dried before baling, and weighs about 75 lbs. per bale. Price per bale, \$1.75; ten bales, \$15.00.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

	Each.	Per 100.
2 to 3 feet.....	06	\$ 4 00
3 to 5 feet.....	10	8 00
5 to 7 feet.....	20	16 00

Larger trees furnished when wanted.

The prices per 100 are for trees baled and delivered on cars here. We procure nice bushy American Spruce for all small Christmas trees, and Balsam Fir for the larger sizes. Dealers should send us a list of their wants and we will be pleased to quote them prices. Discounts on large orders and by the car. Order *early*; no trees shipped after December 15th.

CLIPPINGS.

Used for making festoons, wreaths, etc. Arbor Vitæ Clippings, 6 to 12 inches, per bbl., \$2.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.50; Arbor Vitæ Clippings, 1 to 2 feet, per 100 lbs., \$1.75; Arbor Vitæ Branches, 2 to 4 feet, per 100 lbs., \$1.00. Prices include boxes and delivering at station.

LABELS.

We are prepared to furnish nurserymen and florists with labels at the following low rates delivered at express office or station here. In ordering, mention number of the label wanted.

No.		Per 1,000
1	Tree Label, notched, 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, Basswood.....	\$ 0 20
2	Tree Label, notched, 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, Pine.....	25
3	Tree Label, notched, 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, Cedar.....	30
4	Tree Label, notched, 3½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, Pine.....	30
5	Tree Label, notched, 3½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, Cedar.....	35
6	Tree Label, notched, 4½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, Pine.....	40
7	Tree Label, notched, 4½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, Cedar.....	50
8	Pot Labels, sharpened, 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, Pine.....	30
9	Pot Labels, sharpened, 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, Cedar.....	35
10	Pot Labels, sharpened, 4 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Pine.....	40
11	Pot Labels, sharpened, 4 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Cedar.....	45
12	Pot Labels, sharpened, 5 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Pine.....	45
13	Pot Labels, sharpened, 5 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Cedar.....	50
14	Pot Labels, sharpened, 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Pine.....	50
15	Pot Labels, sharpened, 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide, Cedar.....	60

DESCRIPTION.

EVERGREENS.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ OR WHITE CEDAR.—A native tree and extremely hardy. Growth very rapid and the timber very durable and valuable for fence posts, railroad ties, lumber, shingles, etc., combining strength, lightness, and above all durability. Although found in its native state in swamps and on low ground, it thrives on all kinds of soils, and is considered by planters hardier than any other native evergreen. It makes a beautiful lawn tree, and for hedges it cannot be excelled. For general planting we would recommend it above all other varieties.

BALSAM FIR.—A small tree native to the United States. Its growth is rapid, form compact and conical, and foliage of a dark, rich green color. The wood decays quickly, on which account it is of little value. A very aromatic liquid rosin called Canada Balsam is obtained from it. The Balsam Fir is in great demand for ornamental planting.

AUSTRIAN PINE.—Introduced from Europe, the Black Pine of Austria has found a place among our evergreens here. It is a stout, robust tree, fairly rapid grower, and very healthy appearing. Used for ornamental planting, shelter, belts, etc. The foliage is a dark rich green color.

NORWAY OR RED PINE.—Native to the norther portion of the U. S. to Canada; it grows 50 to 80 feet in height. Its timber is especially valued for spiles and for bridge building, being very straight, stiff and sound. It is much planted for ornament. Its leaves are 4 to 6 inches long and of a dark green color.

SCOTCH PINE. One of our most rapid growers while young, it is hardy in a great variety of soils. Particularly valuable for planting in poor, sandy soils, where other varieties would not flourish. It is also used for timber screens, etc.

WHITE PINE.—Without doubt this is our most valuable timber tree. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. At maturity it is a tree of gigantic proportions, often over six feet in diameter and 150 feet in height. It is being planted extensively in Europe, where it is considered superior to any of their native species. It is of very rapid growth, and while it will not grow as rapidly as the Scotch Pine for the first five years, still at the end of ten years it far excels it. Flourishing in the poorest soils, it thrives almost anywhere. Besides forest planting, it is very valuable for ornamental purposes, screens, etc.

AMERICAN SPRUCE.—This beautiful native tree is now being much used for ornamental planting. Naturally found in low, moist situations, it thrives nevertheless on most soils and is very hardy. Planted beside the Balsam Fir, which it resembles in shape, though more compact, its silvery green foliage contrasts very beautifully with the dark green of the latter. Its timber is used in making musical instruments and for manufacturing into pulp for paper making. We would suggest a trial of this variety.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—A well known native tree found in the Northern States and Canada. As found in the forests, standing close together or intermingled with other varieties, it often presents a nude and unsightly appearance, but where seen standing alone, its long, slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground, with the rich dark green of its foliage varied by the glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, it presents a most beautiful appearance indeed. Preferring a gravelly though rather moist situation, it thrives in all but very heavy or dry soils. As a hedge, the Hemlock Spruce is greatly admired, bearing the shears well, growing thriftily and very dense, and being of a rich dark green color. Its lumber, though inferior to White Pine, is much used for building and its bark for tanning purposes.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—This tree, of foreign introduction, is so well known that it is only necessary to say that it thrives in all kinds of soils, is a very vigorous grower, and is used for hedges, wind breaks, etc., as well as ornamental planting.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

BLACK ASH.—This tree is a native to the northern border of the United States and is common in low and moist situations. It grows very rapidly and delights in a rich soil, though it need not necessarily be a wet one. Its timber is very valuable. When young it is used for making hoops, handles, etc., and when grown, manufactured into split stuffs for baskets, chair bottoms, hoops for barrels, handles, etc. Being a very rapid grower it attains a size at which it can be used in a few years. We would recommend a trial of this tree. It is perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States.

WHITE ASH.—Native. A very rapid growing, hardy and valuable tree. Thrives on all but very poor soils. It is much planted for timber. Its wood is esteemed highly for furniture, tools, implements, etc., as well as for fuel. It burns readily without seasoning.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD, Lynn or Linden.—Native to the United States, it is hardy, a very rapid grower, and at maturity a tree of large size. The wood is very soft, light colored and free from knots, and is valuable for lumber and manufacturing purposes. The seed usually does not germinate until the second spring. The Basswood is a favorite among bee-keepers, as a very superior honey is obtained from its very abundant blossoms. It is much planted for ornament and for timber.

AMERICAN BEECH.—Native and hardy. The wood is close-grained, hard, and when seasoned, very durable. It is much used for manufacturing and for fuel. For the latter purpose it is considered by many equal to hard maple. Though growing slowly for one or two years after transplanting, it soon gains and makes strong shoots. Planted as an ornamental tree and for timber.

AMERICAN WHITE OR CANOE BIRCH.—Native to the United States, it is an extremely rapid grower, and is much used as an ornamental tree, for which purpose it has long been famous. Its bark is smooth and, excepting while the tree is quite small, of a snowy whiteness. It was formerly used by the Indians for making canoes, hence the name "Canoe" Birch. This tree is perfectly hardy.

YELLOW COTTONWOOD.—This grows to a very large size and is one of our most thrifty and vigorous trees. It often makes shoots 3 or 4 feet in length the second year from seed. It is perfectly hardy and withstands drouth well. It is considered of the greatest value for planting on tree claims and for timber as it becomes of a size fit for use in a few years. The wood of the Yellow Cottonwood splits very readily and makes good fuel.

WHITE PLUM.—A native tree, very hardy and of rapid growth. It is a large tree when mature and thrives in almost any soil or location. It is used very largely for ornamental planting, being one of our best varieties for that purpose. Its large, spreading top with numerous and drooping branches, together with its fine foliage, have long made it famous for its beauty. The seed ripens in the first part of June and should be sown immediately after gathering.

IRONWOOD.—Native and hardy. It is a small tree, seldom found over a foot in diameter except in favored locations. Used for ornamental planting. Its wood is close-grained, hard, and when seasoned, "like iron."

AMERICAN LARCH, Tamarack or Hackmatack.—Although a conifer, this tree sheds its leaves annually. Native here, it is found in low and moist situations, though nevertheless doing well when transplanted on all except very poor or dry soils. In the forest it grows tall, straight and free from knots. When standing in the open or alone, its symmetrical form, with branches from the ground up and beautiful color, are greatly admired. The timber is hard, strong and durable, being used for railroad ties, posts, etc. Is planted both for timber and ornament.

WHITE OR SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*).—Commonly called *soft maple*, but should not be confounded with the Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), also known by that name. A very beautiful native tree of unusually rapid growth and extremely hardy. Much planted as an ornamental tree, and in the West for timber. The wood is not very hard, yet furnishes good fuel, and that quickly and cheaply. When mature it is a large tree and its timber is used for manufacturing. The seed ripens in June and should be sown immediately, as it will not keep.

SUGAR MAPLE, Hard Maple or Rock Maple.—A very valuable tree found abundantly in the forests of the northern part of the United States. At maturity it forms a very large tree, seen in the forest standing close to other trees it presents a long, straight trunk free from branches. When standing alone, however, it forms a beautiful ornamental tree. Highly prized both for timber and ornament, it possesses another virtue—the maple sugar and syrup commerce are obtained from it. Its wood is very hard and is used for fuel, manufactured into lumber, chair stuffs, etc. The tree is perfectly hardy.